

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

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SIXPENCE

THE OFFER OF ASYLUM to political refugees from all parts of the world has come down to us as a time-honoured British tradition. But even the best of traditions are not immune to the influence of change. When it was a matter of affording protection and a home to this or that individual who had found himself forced to flee from his own country if he were to preserve his liberties or his life, no great inconvenience was likely to result to his accommodating hosts, even if they did not particularly approve of his actions and propaganda. And there was always the gratifying feeling that Britain, in welcoming these refugees, was affording an example to her less progressive neighbours of noble broadmindedness and tolerance. But in this modern age of widespread unemployment and wholesale prosecution of communities and races the conditions we have to face are very different from those of yore. It is no longer a matter of granting asylum to a few individuals, but of reckoning with a stream of would-be immigrants whose incursion into this country in any large numbers might well have grave and extremely unpleasant economic consequences. For this reason the Government have been very wise to restrict the entry of refugees. As Sir Samuel Hoare rightly pointed out in his statement to the House of Commons, "even in the professions the danger of overcrowding cannot be overlooked, while in the sphere of business and industry the social and economic difficulties must be taken into account." We may sympathise with Austrians who have no desire to live under the terrors of a Nazi régime, but our first duty after all is to ourselves and our own countrymen. It is not so much, as the gallant Colonel Wedgwood would have us believe, a matter of "throwing back to the wolves those who have escaped," but of keeping the wolf from our own doors.

the Alpine, if it is to breed at the same rate. Hence the Germany that was once a country of long-headed Nordic conquerors has been slowly changed into one of short-headed Alpine people." One trembles to think what penalty would be imposed for such a heresy by the supporters of Gobineau and Houston Chamberlain, whose gospel is one of the foundations of Nazi Germany. It seems that the English are the true long-headed Nordics!

GRETNA GREEN'S GLORY and romance have received their final death-blow in the Marriage (Scotland) Bill introduced without any flourish into the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Secretary of State for Scotland. True, that Bill has still to be passed, but that is only a matter of time, and when the measure becomes law no longer will Gretna Green marriages be legal, even for Scots, since the Declaration *de presenti* will have ceased to have validity. It was an English Marriage Act (that of 1753, which put an end to Fleet Prison marriages) that helped to establish the fame of Gretna Green; and it is appropriate perhaps that it should be a Scots Marriage amendment Bill that is to be responsible for Gretna Green's complete divorce from Cupid. Yet it will be strange indeed if, after such a long and gloriously romantic record over nearly two centuries, this little Scottish village is relegated in the future to a position of complete obscurity. Against such a fate surely the shade of Lord Chancellor Erskine, who married both his wives at Gretna Green, would strongly protest.

IN MATTERS OF ART in this muddled modern world one would hardly expect any sane arrangement to be made by our bureaucracy. Yet the system by which Mr. J. B. Manson, Director of the Tate Gallery, was made a court without appeal to pronounce on imported sculpture and its claim to be Art immune from customs duty, seems ideal. "A lot of nonsense," to use Mr. Manson's own words, produced by sculptors with the suggestive names of Brancusi, Duchamp-Villon, Pepsner and Taeuber-Elp, were being dumped upon us, but he refused to pass them as works of art, and so this country will be deprived of the sight of such masterpieces as an ostrich egg in marble representing the birth of the world, unless the sculptors pay duty on them. We have oddities enough of our own without further invasion by major eccentrics whose strangeness is usually based on commercial perspicacity.

SPELLING-BEES (why bees?) are the latest diversion offered by the B.B.C. to the stay-at-home public. The game seems likely to grow in popularity, at all events so long as it is introduced by the present brilliant master of the cere-

THE LEGEND OF the superiority of the Nordic race with its dolichocephalic characteristics is rudely treated by Professor Parsons, the well-known anthropologist, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. It has long been a mystery to many people why the Germans should pride themselves on their long heads, when in our eyes the prevailing type seems to be far more square-headed than our own, and this impression is confirmed by the measurement of the heads of many German prisoners of war twenty years ago. Professor Parsons says that their heads were broader and shorter than the English average. He goes on to explain that the long-headed Nordic conquerors could not compete with the Central European Alpine race in its own surroundings, and their characteristics have been gradually bred out. "The Nordic is an expensive animal to rear, and requires more fresh air, nourishing food and freedom than

monies. A very common weakness is the pleasure of displaying one's knowledge, however useless, and in this game the instinct is fully gratified. The choice of words is important, and the popularity will be narrowed if too large a proportion is given to those of Latin and Greek origin. In the last competition, for example, the word "desiccated" caused many to fall by the way, though no one with even faint memories of his Latin could have omitted the second "c." One doubts whether spelling is so thoroughly taught in schools as it used to be: like the old "repetition" it is considered what is now called merely factual. A correspondent tells us that at his preparatory school it was the custom of the Head to dictate a thousand words as a spelling exercise: he dialled 999 and did not get the prize.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 14th, an interesting display of "Fashion Contrasts" will be held at the Dorchester in aid of the Centenary Fund of King's College Hospital. Dresses dating from 1760 kindly lent by D. C. Willett Cunningham from his collection, which he has recently offered to the nation, will be paraded and commented on by him, and contrasted with modern creations by famous dress designers. The price of the tickets, including luncheon is £2 2s., and they may be obtained from the Secretary, 7, Park-lane, W.1. A Dress Rehearsal will take place on Sunday, April 3rd. Tickets will be 5s.

MERTON HODGE has followed up his success in *The Wind and the Rain* by *The Island* at the Comedy Theatre. Though not a great play, it gives an excellent picture of Garrison life, and the acting is first rate. Godfrey Tearle is the draw but it is not a "one man" play. Most of the characters are of interest. It is safe to say that everyone who sees this play will enjoy it.

THOSE WHO ENJOY a Farce, combined with all the thrills of a detective story will be happy at the Strand Theatre. *Death on the Table*, by Guy Beauchamp and Michael Pertwee is very good fun, quite impossible of course, but that makes it all the funnier. Hartley Power rattles away in his usual manner, Tony Quinn with a company of gangsters back him up, and do him down both at once. The serious characters are well played by Peter Coke, Walter Fitzgerald and Miss Kay Walsh.

MR. NOEL COWARD has done it again. This versatile author, composer and actor, has success after success to his credit. *Operette* at His Majesty's has, however, nothing very new in it, but the music is catchy and much of the dialogue is good. That the plot was once a very much hackneyed theme does not matter, for it is produced in a fresh and amusing manner, padded out with Edwardian and late Victorian sentiment. Fritzi Massary runs away with the play. Magnificently gowned, perfect in stage craft she is a Gulliver among the Lilliputians. This is to cast no aspersion on Peggy Wood who is Queen of the Lilliputians, but while the one is excellent the other wears the halo of greatness. Mr. Griffith Jones as the hero, Lord Vaynham, is too conscious

of his stage rank to be quite at his ease. The Peer's quartette is good fun and their turn-out very saucy, except for their moustaches! What are those little lines of hair doing on Edwardian faces? No a full moustache, sometimes waxed and curled, especially in the army, was *de rigueur*. Men were men in those days.

"DODSWORTH," dramatised by Sidney Howard from the Sinclair-Lewis novel does not make a good play. The performers do their best with it but so much of the dialogue is dull and pointless; there is hardly a good line throughout. The fact is that the whole plot could be put into a one-act play, which would then be excellent. Philip Merivale in the name part is good, and Gladys Cooper as his wife, a self-deceiving harpy, not however, without charm, acts with insight and vivacity. Nora Swinburne, as the woman who saves Dodsworth from a disastrous decision at the end, and Henrietta Watson, as an elderly lady, both play exceptionally well, and lift the last act to a much higher artistic level.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON of International Opera which begins at Covent Garden on May 2 are now virtually completed. The repertoire has been chosen with a view to popularity. Two cycles of *The Ring* will be given under Furtwangler. Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct *Die Meistersinger*, *Lohengrin*, and the *Flying Dutchman*. Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte* will be revived, as will Strauss's *Elektra*. Nearly all the established favourites will be singing. Gigli will be heard in *Rigoletto*, *Tosca*, and other Italian operas. Many new and brilliant young artists will be making their débuts in London. A great season is predicted.

ANOTHER PICTURE of spectacular magnitude, but little else, is now being shown. This is the Twentieth Century Fox film at the Tivoli, *In Old Chicago*. This time it is not a hurricane, but a fire, which rages for twenty minutes. The reproduction of the conflagration of 1871, when the whole of the slum quarter of Chicago, known as The Patch, was destroyed is realistically photographed, but the story to which this event is linked is unimpressive. Traditionally this great fire is supposed to have been started by a cow, belonging to a Mrs. O'Leary, which kicked over a lamp in her stable. Incorporating this tradition Mr. Zannuck makes the O'Leary family the heroes of the tale, representing one son as the embodiment of law and order, and the other of graft and disorder; a typical, American, political dog-fight results. Alice Faye, as a music hall singer, gives a refreshing performance but, as with *The Hurricane*, so with this film, one gets the impression that everything which precedes the spectacle is so much padding.

"TOSS OF A COIN," by Walter Hackett, at the Vaudeville deserves for its sub-title "Much ado about Nothing." It is all very light and fluffy; amusing enough with plenty of fun, and Miss Lorne, as usual, "all of a dither." A murder and a suicide helps things along and everything ends up happily for all concerned.

Leading Articles

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

EVER since these islands have been a great European power, the general lines of their policy have been laid down as definitely as a railroad. Their Empire is vulnerable at the centre and that centre is liable to attack from Europe alone. So materially speaking, the British Empire is bound to concentrate on a policy which will protect it in Europe and defeat the efforts of any power that aims at predominance on the Continent. Napoleon threw down the gauntlet against this doctrine of the balance of power and it took the country about fifteen years to prove that it meant what it said and knew its own interests. In a later day the German Government challenged the world in favour of its own hegemony and four years of the national existence were spent in defeating its aims. Then our foreign policy was held up by a miscalculation. Folk who were singularly jealous of any nation obtaining excessive power on the Continent—they were mostly pacifists—raised a hue and cry about the brutality with which the conquered Germans were being treated. In the name of peace they demanded that arms of offence should be restored to the down-trodden defeated. The down-trodden defeated have recovered their arms and as a result, this country is bled to the bone to insure its own defence.

In this long drawn out war game with the continent, England has certain advantages which do not lose their weight as time goes on. In a sense we are outside the game and as lookers-on can see more of it and prophesy more clearly as to the direction in which the cat is likely to jump than the players themselves. Our system has been constructed to throw a smoke screen over our real ideas and our intention to favour those results which will provide a balance of power, hiding our purpose behind a mist of abstract ideals. Generally speaking, excessive efficiency has been one of our enemies. Within his frame of reference, no one was so efficient as Napoleon and his mastery of things as they were brought against him our undying opposition. Hitler with his directed and ordered world which threatens to submerge the casual opportunism of democracy is inevitably set in a hostile camp.

Yet too early a statement of our intentions might well be dangerous. The present generation has been brought up in an idea that if the German Government in 1914 had really understood that it would have to fight the British Empire, it would

have shrunk from war and accepted terms. Those who were in Berlin during those fatal months agreed that the German authorities were prepared for British intervention and scorned its threat. They gave us the sea and believed that with this against them they could reduce France, but it never occurred to them that we should so far defy our tradition as to send millions of men to the continent to fight against them. That lesson has now been learnt and the power which has absorbed Austria will not make the mistake of leaving us out of the picture.

It has always been our strength that in this complex business of European equilibrium we can choose our moment and apply our weight at the given spot in space time which is most promising. During the last war we lost something of this initiative, but to-day it is certain that we shall avoid anything that will hamper our decision. There are so many considerations to be faced. The fundamental difficulty is our failure to maintain our armaments for the sake of a vaguely possible pacifist Utopia. All the efforts of the nation are being devoted to repairing this inexcusable period of blindness. To all appearances those efforts are being successful, but no one but the Government can tell when our voice can be heard, less loud perhaps, but not less convincing than that of Hitler's, in the solution of European problems. It would certainly be foolish to bind ourselves before the time with a declaration which would mean that our adversary could choose the moment. We are bound to oppose a single predominant power in Europe, because its objective after establishing supremacy would be the British Empire, but commonsense demands that we should say, so far and no farther, when we know that each word will have its fullest value.

International affairs would be easier to deal with and far less dangerous, if fact and sentiment could be separated. It is almost as amazing as it is gratifying to find that practically every section of opinion in the land is agreed that we must arm just as quickly and as effectively as we possibly can. This unanimity is startling enough to impress the foreigner accustomed to see us torn by divided counsels. Discussion as to whether an undertaking to Czechoslovakia or any other State should be given against aggression would seem to be beside the point, until we are sure that our intervention would be effective. What is important is the reply to the question whether we have attained or are attaining parity in the air with the first European power. If we can claim equality or something near it, then we can speak loud and be sure of attention. Otherwise, something is wrong and there can be no excuse for failure. Financially, we can challenge every possible enemy and our industry is second to none. Our system of individual effort may cause a certain delay in the assertion of our strength, but this time-lag is being compensated for every day.

For these reasons it would be foolish for the Government to tie its hands as to intervention until the last moment. Our object is clear for all the world to see and if perhaps we may be a little doubtful about ideals of democracy and wars to

end war, we are at least certain that our people will fight to the death for that peculiar ideal which they call freedom and that we are bound to throw our weight into the European scales against that of any predominant power.

SHAKESPEARE AND SPENSER'S TOMB

THE only undisputed specimens of Shakespeare's handwriting consist of half-a-dozen signatures to legal documents. They are almost impossible to decipher but, by no stretch of the imagination can any one of them be read as "Shakespeare." What would we not give for a page or even a few lines of one of the plays or poems in the poet's own handwriting! Perhaps there still exists a scrap of paper between the leaves of some old, neglected and forgotten book in a library or chest, but the chance of such a precious find is very remote. There is, however, one intriguing clue to a hiding place not only of a poem in Shakespeare's own handwriting, but of manuscripts of some of his great contemporaries.

It is recorded in the "Annals" of Camden (1551-1623) that Spenser

"was interred at Westminster, near to Chaucer, at the charge of the Earl of Essex, his hearse being attended by poets, and mournful elegies, with the pens that wrote them, were thrown into the grave."

Camden's connection with Westminster School, as Headmaster, and his reputation as historian, are sufficient guarantee of his accuracy in this statement. Unfortunately he does not mention the names of the poets who attended the funeral, and whose tributes were deposited in the grave in 1599.

Six years before this event Shakespeare had published "Venus and Adonis," and had followed this with "The Rape of Lucrece" in 1594, both dedicated to the young Earl of Southampton, the friend of Essex. These poems were discussed and extolled in literary circles, and their author would have had a prior title to a right of being present. Among the closest friends of Essex at that time were Anthony and Francis Bacon, while others probably attending were Ben Jonson, Drayton, Chapman and perhaps such noblemen as the Earl of Oxford and Sir Walter Raleigh.

The chance of recovering a poem by Shakespeare would be sufficient justification for the carrying out of a search. The official guide to Westminster Abbey, published with the sanction of the Dean, says that Shakespeare was "probably" among Spenser's contemporaries who threw their elegies into the grave. Last year, I approached the late Dean (the Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris) who stated that if he were approached by a committee of well-known literary men and women he might consider recommending a search. Preparations were well in hand at the time of the late Dean's death, and the names of many distinguished people supporting the proposal have been obtained. As Mr. A. E. W. Mason observed, "there ought to be no hesitation in opening Spenser's tomb. There might be

a priceless work by Shakespeare and, in view of the evidence that poems were thrown into the grave, steps should be taken to recover them. To open the tomb would not be desecration, and might add a glorious page to English literature." Apart from mere literary value, any original and undisputed manuscript in the handwriting of Shakespeare, or of any famous contemporary, would be a priceless national possession. The matter is one which must not be dropped, and it is hoped to make an approach shortly to the new Dean. If the request is granted the prospect of recovery depends upon whether the soil in which the poems and pens were deposited is dry ground.

RODERICK L. EAGLE.

WATER COLOURS

THE Spring Exhibition of the Royal Water Colour Society which opened on Saturday is of a higher standard than last year. Five new Associates have been elected, all painters with totally different styles. Of these, Daryl Lindsay and Charles Ginner are at opposite ends of the pole. The latter paints with a detailed precision, and in rich colouring, but without much contrast of light and shade, while Mr. Lindsay is virile and very gay. Randolph Schwabe, also a new Associate, is another careful painter, but he lacks the strong feeling for colour that Mr. Ginner shows; his work is pleasing but uninspired.

Sir W. Russell shows two charming pictures, delicate and sensitive in treatment. It is interesting to compare his work with that of Harry Morley, whose subjects and style are in many ways similar, though Morley lacks the finish that Russell achieves.

Purves Flint, another painter of sea and boats, has several clever "shorthand" sketches; nothing is put in that can possibly be left out and the result is enchanting. Four flower-paintings stand out among the many studies of sea and land. Mrs. Fisher Prout, a new Associate, paints with a sparkle and wealth of colour in an unfinished style, full of atmosphere; Miss Ince, on the other hand, treats her vase of flowers almost photographically, they are very lovely but rather like a bunch from an expensive florist, while Miss Jowett and Gerald Moira tumble their flowers into pots, rather untidily but living and glowing.

Clausen, masterly as ever with the brush, in spite of advancing years, shows six pictures, one of a lonely tree, being perhaps the most delightful. Philip Connard is better this year, Charles Cheston has done a very charming sketch of Le Havre among other works, S. R. Badmin has two of his entrancing pictures on view, and E. T. Holding has made an advance in his painting, No. 94 being particularly good. Cecil Hunt is as usual much in evidence, a fine artist whose love of colour makes any painting of his distinguished. He scorns irrelevant detail but never allows a picture to seem empty. It only remains to mention Russell Flint, the President, whose amazing skill is both vivid and spontaneous. Here is the hand of a master.

The Inner Man

STAR CHAMBER DINNERS

NOVELISTS and dramatists of to-day pay far more attention to details than used to be the case in former ages. Even Shakespeare did not hesitate to make Falstaff drink incredible quantities of Sack, a wine which Shakespeare did love and drink himself, whereas poor Falstaff never tasted any wine of that name; it did not exist in his day. But who cared? Certainly not Elizabethan audiences, who knew the taste and the name of Sack, nor anybody since, unless it happens to be some finicky Professor of History who made the study of conditions in Elizabethan England his especial hobby. He, and there may be others, might like to know what were the fare and the wine enjoyed by the people of noble birth and high estate in bygone times. Should they be keen to find such information in more authentic, more contemporaneous documents than Walter Scott's or any other historical novels and plays, they can never hope for more convincing evidence than authentic MS accounts of the dinners which the Lords of the Star Chamber enjoyed at the Sovereign's expense from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Charles I. Because their Lordships were entertained by their Sovereign to dinner whenever they met in the Star Chamber at Westminster to "hear and determine" causes of weight, detailed accounts were duly kept of all that was purchased, used, lost or stolen on such occasions. Such accounts which have reached us supply the most reliable evidence that we have of the way noble lords fared in those days. Here are a few specimens of such accounts:—

I

THE EXPENSES OF DIVERS DINNERS MADE AND PROVIDED FOR THE MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD MY LORD CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND WITH OTHERS OF THE KING'S MOST HONOURABLE COUNCIL FROM THE 13TH DAY OF JULY THE XTH YEAR OF OUR SAID SOVEREIGN LORD UNTO THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY (1519-1520).

1. Monday the 13th day of July.

In primis Bread 18d. Ale 2s. Beer 9d. 4s. 3d.
Item Herbs and Berries 4d. Butter 14d. 2 Sirloins of Beef 3s. 4d. 3 Loins of Mutton 18d. 6 Marrowbones 12d. A Neck of Mutton 4d. Pottage flesh 4d. A Loins of Beef 7d. 8 Rabbits 12d. 4 Rabbits to roast 6d. 4 Capons 8s. 2 dozen Quails 6s. 12 Chickens 20d. Eggs 6d. 6 Pigeons 6d. 5 Geese 2s. 6d. White wine 8d. Suet 2d. Flour 8d. Boathire 12d. Salt and Sauce 6d. Cups 5d. Trenchers 2d. Strawberries for tarts 16d. Garden Strawberries 12d. Cherries. The hire of a cellar for wine 2s. Carriage of the same wine from the cook to the Cellar 12d. Spices 4s. 3d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d.
Total 44s. 9d.
In all 49s. 0d.

2. Monday the 11th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item for Ale and Beer 2s. 3s. 6d.
Item for Sirloin of Beef 16d. Pottage flesh 4d. A neck of Mutton 4d. 2 Loins Mutton 12d. 8 Marrowbones 16d. Pork 10d. A Breast Veal 7d. 4 Capons 8s. A Crane 4s. A Goose 8d. 8 Conies 2s. 4d. 8 Partridges 4s. 8d. 3 dozen Larks 18d. 12 Pigeons 12d. 12 Plovers 2s. 8d. Crude flour 6d. Flour 12d. Half a hundred Eggs 8d. 2 Woodcocks 8d. Spices 5s. Butter 12d. Herbs 3d. Salt and Sauce 6d. Boathire 13d. Pots for the kitchen 6d. Cups 5d. Trenchers 14d. Apples 4d. Pears 3d. Nuts 2d. Rushes 11d. Herbs for the Chamber 3d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. 46s. 5d.

3. Tuesday the 12th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. 3s. 6d.
Item a Sirloin of Beef 20d. 2 Loins mutton 12d. A Neck Mutton 3d. 8 Marrowbones 16d. Pottage flesh 4d. A Loins Veal 8d. 4 Capons 8s. A Swan 5s. A Bustard 4s. 6 Conies 18d. 12 Chickens 18d. 8 Partridges 4s. 8d. A dozen Pigeons 10d. 2 Pheasants 3s. 4d. 2 Woodcocks 8d. 3 dozen Larks 18d. 8 Quails 2s. Flour 8d. Herbs 4d. Berries 4d. Butter 12d. Crude flour 6d. Spices 4s. 6d. Salt and Sauce 6d. Boathire 13d. Apples 3d. Pears 4d. Nuts 2d. Cups 5d. Trenchers 14d. Half a hundred Eggs 8d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. 6 Plovers 15d. Rushes 8d.
53s. 5d.

4. Wednesday, the 13th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. Beer 8d. 4s. 2d.
Item a Sirloin of Beef 20d. Pottage flesh 4d. A neck of Mutton 4d. 3 Loins Mutton 21d. A Crane 4s. 4 Capons 8s. 10 Conies 2s. 6d. Pork for larding 10d. 4 Partridges 2s. A dozen Plovers 2s. 8d. A dozen Pigeons 10d. 3 dozen Larks 18d. A Goose 9d. A Breast of Veal 7d. 8 Marrowbones 16d. Half a hundred Eggs 8d. Butter 12d. Flour 8d. Salt and Sauce 6d. Herbs for the chambers 6d. Herbs and roots 4d. Nuts and Pears and Apples 8d. Spices 6s. Boathire 13d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. Crude flour 6d. Quinces to bake 8d. Cups 5d. Trenchers 14d. 44s. 7d.

5. Thursday, the 14th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale and Beer. 4s. 3d.
Item a Sirloin of Beef 18d. Pottage flesh 4d. 3 Loins Mutton 21d. A Loins of Veal 7d. 4 Capons 7s. 8d. 2 Bustards 5s. 8d. 6 Conies 18d. 12 Pigeons 10d. 7 Partridges 4s. 8d. 12 Plovers 2s. 6d. 3 dozen Larks 18d. A Neck Mutton 4d. 8 Marrowbones 16d. A Pheasant 20d. Flour 6d. Half a hundred Eggs 8d. Butter 12d. Salt and Sauce 4d. Herbs 3d. Nuts and Pears 6d. Spices 5s. Cups 5d. Trenchers 14d. Boathire 13d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. 44s. 1d.

6. Friday, the 15th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. Beer 6d. 4s.
Item Flounders 6d. Lampreys for stew 6d. Lampreys to bake 10d. Half a Conger 2s. 6d. Half turbot 3s. 4d. 4 Plaice 12d. 3 couples Soles 2s. 1 ling 14d. 2 Pikes 6s. 4d. 2 Roasting eels 20d. A bream 16d. 3 Jowls Salmon 19d. Fresh Herring 5d. A cod 16d. 3 Haddocks 2s. Quinces 8d. Flour 8d. Spices 5s. 4d. Butter 12d. Trenchers 14d. Cups 5d. Herbs 3d. Pots 2d. Apples and Pears 12d. Boathire 13d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. Washing of napery 12d.
42s. 8d.

7. Saturday, the 16th of October.

Item Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. Beer 9d. 4s. 3d.
3 Flounders 8d. Lampreys 12d. 2 Roasting eels 20d. 2 Jowls Salmon 14d. Half a Conger 4s. 6d. Half a Turbot 3s. 4d. A ling 14d. A fresh Cod 20d. 3 Haddocks 2s. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. Boathire 13d. 2 Pikes 5s. 8d. 4 Plaice 12d. Salt and Sauce 6d. Crude flour for tarts 6d. 28s. 3d.
Item paid for 200 faggots at 3s. the 100. 6s. 0d.
Item paid for 30 Quarters great coals at 4jd. per quarter
11s. 3d.

8. Monday the 25th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. Beer 6d. 4s.
Item a Sirloin of Beef 18d. Pottage flesh 4d. 3 Loins Mutton 21d. A neck Mutton 3d. A Swan 5s. A Goose 8d. A Breast Veal 7d. 4 Capons 8d. 8 Marrowbones 18d. 5 Partridges 2s. 6d. 12 Plovers 2s. 6d. 18 snipes 3s. A Pheasant 14d. 10 Conies 2s. 6d. Pork for larding 6d. 4 Woodcocks 16d. 3 dozen larks 18d. Half a hundred eggs 8d. Spices 4s. Apples and Pears 12d. Trenchers 14d. Cups 5d. Butter 12d. Salt and Sauce 8d. Boathire 13d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d. Herbs 3d. 45s. 11jd.

9. Tuesday, the 26th day of October.

Item for Bread 18d. Item Ale 2s. Beer 6d. 4s.
Item a Sirloin of Beef 18d. Pottage flesh 4d. 2 Loins Mutton 12d. A Neck Mutton 4d. A Loins Veal 7d. A Crane 4s. A Goose 7d. A Pheasant 20d. 3 Capons 6s. 6 Stockdoves 12d. 6 Conies 18d. 6 Marrowbones 12d. A dozen Plovers 2s. 6d. 3 Woodcocks 12d. 3 Partridges 18d. 18 Snipes 3s. 3 dozen Larks 18d. Quinces 12d. Spices 6s. Flour 12d. Butter 12d. Apples 12d. Trenchers 14d. Cups 5d. Boathire 13d. Crude (flour) 8d. Cook's wages 2s. 4d.
43s. 7jd.

Sum total £4 17s. 7d.

Letters to the Editor

THE CADMAN REPORT

Sir,—The Cadman Report has made it clear that all is not well with British Civil Aviation, and the importance of this service as an auxiliary to our military power in the air can hardly be exaggerated. At the same time this island so far as inland air traffic is concerned has certain physical disadvantages which do not hamper many other countries, and it is no doubt for this reason that the recommendations of the Maybury Committee have not yet been put into practice. It would seem to be wise to concentrate on the development of our Empire services and our communications with the Continent, and the suggested allotment of Empire routes to Imperial Airways and Continental transport to British Airways promises improved organisation.

J. H. BARTON.

Wallingford.

NEW RHODESIAN STAMPS

Sir,—Your items of Empire news are usually so accurate, interesting and up to date that perhaps you will forgive me for correcting a slip, under the heading "New Rhodesian Stamps," that appears in your issue of March 19. One of the Colony's own leading papers, by the way, made the same mistake.

It is not true that the change to 1½d an half ounce for air letters caught the Southern Rhodesian postal authorities without a George VI. stamp of that denomination. What happened was that the sudden demand for these stamps led to a temporary shortage at the Bulawayo post office. This, however, was quickly made good by supplies from Salisbury. The new 1½d. stamp was issued, with other denominations, in December last, but as local postage was then, and is still, 1d. an ounce and Empire air mails till recently 2d. an half ounce, there was no great demand for 1½d. stamps.

F. M. COLLINS.

"Collesmore," Four Marks, Hants.

TASTE FOR VENISON

Sir,—I was interested to read the answer given to a query on the subject of venison in your "Inner Man" page in your last issue. Perhaps the experience of a friend of mine, who owns a forest and shoots between eighty and a hundred head in the season may be of interest. He tells me that he gets fivepence a pound for the meat. Some of this used to be sold to the silver fox farms, and a quantity is exported.

Last year all that he sold was consumed locally. He himself does not like venison except the liver which in the early part of the season makes a good dish.

Women seem universally to dislike venison, and that may account, in part, for the poor demand for it in the London restaurants. The arrival, too, of a haunch in one's home, confined, and later smelling out the larder, produces little enthusiasm either from one's wife or the cook. Reinforced, however, with some game stock, to which has been added one large glass of port, there are few better dishes than venison pie.

Cliveden Place, S.W.

G.M.M.

AN AUTHOR'S THANKS

Sir,—I should like to be allowed to thank your critic for his extremely kind review of my book, *The Massacre of Saint Bartholomew*. I feel very grateful to him for his generous praise, and to you for the prominence you have given to my work. It is particularly gratifying to me to find that your reviewer realised the spirit in which I wrote, and that he brought out those points which I myself felt to be the most important.

SYLVIA LENNIE ENGLAND.

1, Haigville Gardens, Great Gearies,
Ilford, Essex.

PLOVERS' EGGS

Sir,—Can any of your readers inform me if the sale of plovers' eggs is still prohibited? Or is it true that the eggs are only protected in certain districts? I have never seen more peewits in the neighbourhood than this spring, and to judge from their numbers the measures taken for their protection have served their purpose.

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MACMILLAN

Books of The Day

JAPAN'S ADVANCE SOUTH

JAPAN'S unprovoked war on China and her ruthless employment of methods of "frightfulness" in that struggle have lost for her, temporarily at least, the respect and admiration of the greater part of the world. They have also helped considerably to increase the suspicions previously entertained regarding the sinister trends of Japanese policy. Yet there are some even now—and curiously enough an American journalist, Mr. Willard Price, is one of them—who are inclined to invest Japan with a certain idealism. "At the centre of all that Japan says and does," says Mr. Price ("Where Are You Going, Japan?" Heinemann, illustrated, 15s.), "burns a spiritual flame. . . . In a very peculiar and extraordinary sense, Japan has proved the mental meeting place of all civilisations . . . and if only time modifies the Nipponese crusade, making it less militant and more cultural, she can do a real service in helping to wipe out the petty nationalism that to-day is plaguing most nations, including Japan." The "if" is an important qualification. There are no signs as yet of any diminution in the "militancy" of the Japanese outlook. Nor is there any likelihood that it will disappear, while, as Mr. Price tells us, "*Bushido* is dinned into (every Japanese) from childhood up," and "not a schoolday goes by without instruction in the 'Japanese spirit'" and

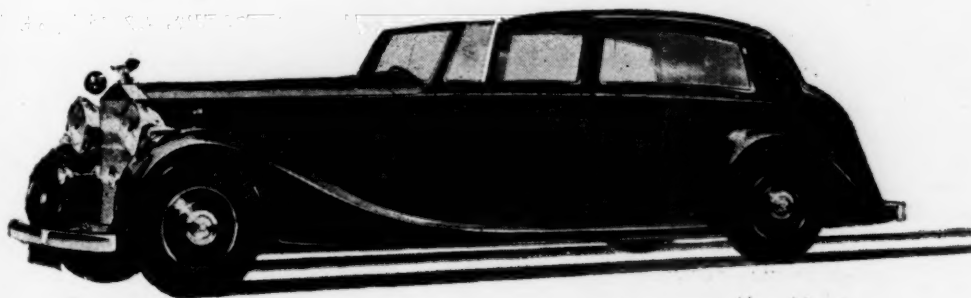
"the Minister of War leads the nation, the Minister of Education makes a nation that can be led." The earnest intensity of Japanese patriotism does not allow for a sense of humour, and probably no Japanese would see anything funny in the tale Mr. Price tells of a Japanese lady who went into a big stores at Tokio to ask for a geographical globe and, after contemplating one with large areas marked U.S.S.R., U.S.A., British Empire, etc., on it, vented her irritation on the shop-walker thus: "But I want one with *only Japan* on it."

If Mr. Price finds much to praise in the Japanese character, he is by no means blind to Japanese faults and weaknesses. And in discussing Japan's work in Manchukuo he throws out the piquant suggestion that the time may come when Japan may have cause to regret that she ever put foot in China and taught the Chinese how to compete with Japanese industry. But the main interest of his very readable book lies in the lucid and thought-provoking account he gives of Japan's steady advance in the south—in those islands of the Pacific where he already sees the United States making way for the Japanese, "for it is hard to interpret the Tydings-McDuffie Act as anything but a deed of gift, conveying the Philippines from the United States to Japan." And so, "while America retires ungracefully," Japan goes south "to face Britain." Economically in this region she is already in a very strong position, and her strength is bound to grow. Then may come the fight for control of lands whose natural wealth has not been fully exploited. As an illustration of Japanese pushfulness and enterprise in this advance

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southwards, Mr. Price instances the case of rubber shipments from British Malaya to New York. Some three years ago only 10 per cent. of this rubber trade was carried in Japanese vessels. At the time Mr. Price wrote the Japanese percentage had become 50, and it was anticipated that in another year it would be 75.

The success of the Japanese is legitimate and deserved. Their secret is co-operation. Instead of allowing, as the British do, one profit for the broker, one for the shipper, one for the insurance firm, one for the banker, and so on, they combine the functions of all these in a single organisation. They make one profit instead of many out of one transaction. Thus they can pay the rubber man more for his rubber, transport it at standard freight rates and lay it down in New York at a price that no competition can meet.

PRIMITIVE PEOPLES

Can our knowledge of pre-history humanity—that of the Old and the New Stone Ages—be supplemented by what can be observed among so-called primitive races to-day? Sir George Dunbar believes that the modes of life and customs of these latterday primitive races do, to a large extent, "represent how our forefathers lived two thousand and more years ago" ("Other Men's Lives: A Study of Primitive Peoples," Nicholson & Watson, illustrated, 10s. 6d.). And in setting out the story of Stone Age civilisation in stages from the food-gatherer and hunter to the small farmer of the Neolithic Age, Sir George obviously draws in part on the knowledge he acquired of "primitive" life during four years' service among the Abor tribe on the Assam-Tibetan border. The remaining chapters of his book are devoted to the now extinct Tasmanians, North American Indians and the Abors and their neighbours. Sir George advances the theory in regard to the Tasmanians that they represented the modern equivalent—that is to say up to the 19th century—of early palæolithic culture. But his archaeological theories about Tasmanians and American Indians will not appeal to the average reader so much as the account he is able to give from his own firsthand experience of the primitive peoples who dwell along the Brahmaputra after it enters Assam.

BIG GAME REMINISCENCES

Sir John Hewett was an extremely able Lieut.-Governor of an Indian province. He also proved himself to be a highly efficient *bundobast wallah* when in charge of the arrangements of George V's Durbar at Delhi. But in addition to all this he was a keen *shikari*, and it is in this last capacity that he has written a book of reminiscences ("Jungle Trails in Northern India," Methuen, 12s. 6d.). Sir John during his time in India took part in a vast number of tiger shoots; he was present at the death of some 247 tigers; and it is tigers naturally who are the principal subject of his book. The tiger is an animal with whom the sportsman cannot afford to take liberties. To hunt him down on untrained elephants is, as Sir John says, merely asking for trouble, while even occupants of a *machan* can be none too safe if the *machan* is not erected sufficiently far off the ground. The experience of a certain forest officer and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Smythies) is cited as

proof of what can happen if sufficient precautions are not taken to keep the tiger out of reach of a *machan*. Mrs. Smythies, in tumbling out of her *machan* while the tiger was getting into it, had perhaps one of the most extraordinary escapes in the annals of big game shoots.

The Civil and Forest Services in Sir John's day included many officers famed for their prowess in *shikar* and for their jungle lore, and their names constantly crop up in his pages. There is Wyndham of Mirzapur whose zest for tigers once formed the subject of an earnest inquiry addressed by Lord Morley to his Viceregal "agent," Lord Minto; there is P. H. Faunthorpe, fine marksman for both target or jungle shooting; and last but not least there are "Osma" and "Clutter" (Osmaston and Clutterbuck) to whom the jungle and its denizens were as an open book. Sir John has thus had contact with much expert opinion in forming and confirming his own views about the right methods of shooting tigers and the weapons to be employed.

In his earlier chapters Sir John deals first with the correct ways of handling poisonous snakes and then with a subject made particularly fascinating by Kipling's *Mowgli*—"wolf-children." There have been in recent years several authentic cases in India of such children, and Sir John's explanation as to how these children have survived is undoubtedly the right one. By being dropped for a time among wolf cubs they have, he suggests, acquired the wolf smell and so been protected by the wolf mother.

The last part of the book comprises a lively and interesting account, written by Sir John's daughter (Mrs. Atkinson), of a visit to Ladakh and Leh in 1931. Here the "trails" lead us to, among other things, a child Abbot with an incredibly captivating title that is almost worth a book to itself—the Skooshook of Sitok. Poor little Skooshook, who cared nothing for the mysterious workings of reincarnation and just wanted to be an ordinary child and to play like other children!

TRIBUTES TO DICK SHEPPARD

While the official life of Dick Sheppard is in preparation, Mr. Howard Marshall has had the happy idea of gathering together a collection of impressions of the man from the friends who knew him ("Dick Sheppard," by his friends, Hodder and Stoughton, 5s.). Perhaps the two best summaries-up of Sheppard's character are Mr. Marshall's own: "A mirror to his friends" and "An inspired opportunist," the one conveying his eager sympathy with and understanding of his fellowmen, the other stressing that quality in Sheppard that made him seize upon anything and everything that could help the cause of religion. When St. Martin's service was first broadcast the experiment came as an undoubted shock to many earnest religious people. To-day we hear less of such objections simply because the experiment has long been justified by public opinion. Dr. Matthews throws light on another aspect of Dick Sheppard in describing him as "a sanctified man of the world," capable of accepting and enjoying the "facilities, graces, and comforts of civilised

living." Other impressions are those of Dick Sheppard's high spirits and an ever-breaking out sense of fun. Finally we have the verdict of Canon Crum on Sheppard's appointment to the Deanery of Canterbury, "His coming here was one of the best things that have happened to Canterbury since Augustine and his forty monks, or since those five or six Franciscans arrived, thirteen or seven centuries ago."

THE SOCIAL SERVICES

At the beginning of the present century expenditure on publicly provided social services amounted to about £36,000,000; to-day it is nearer the £500,000,000 mark. The enormous increase represented by the difference between these totals of millions of pounds has, Mr. J. G. Henriquez argues ("A Citizen's Guide to Social Service," Allen & Unwin, 10s. 6d.), had two unfortunate results: it has diminished the power to render voluntary financial assistance and it has weakened the will to render that assistance. Mr. Henriquez, having devoted a life-time to valuable voluntary social service, is naturally perhaps disposed to regard as a serious evil the consequences he thus outlines. To him dependence on voluntary assistance is obviously less demoralising than dependence on State help. But whether one agrees or not with the social philosophy which governs Mr. Henriquez's general outlook—Sir William Deedes in his foreword candidly confesses that he himself does not agree with all of it—this book of his is one well deserving of close and serious study by all interested or concerned in social service of every kind. Voluntary effort, for all the extension of public assistance, has still a wide sphere of activity open to it, and Mr. Henriquez has many sound recommendations to make for more effective co-operation between the public and voluntary social services. His book, too, contains an admirably clear exposition of the working of various forms of publicly provided social service and of the uses and potentialities of voluntary effort. In that way it is a veritable "Citizen's Guide."

ONE-ACT PLAYS

Amateur drama is enjoying a great vogue at the moment in England, Scotland and Wales, and this may account for the fact that more than a dozen publishers in this country are producing one-act plays either singly or in collected editions. The cause of this popularity is to be attributed partly to the encouragement given to acting in our modern schools and colleges and partly also to the zealous activities of the British Drama League and similar organisations. And perhaps the philosophic mind will be inclined, in addition, to trace this popularity to the psychological factor of "escape" from the dreary routine of a fast-moving, mechanised age. To assume for the nonce a rôle quite different from the all too familiar daily one may doubtless have its strong attractions. In any case, the fact that amateur drama is exceedingly popular at the present time cannot be questioned. Mr. J. W. Marriott, who has edited and selected for Messrs. Harrap the yearly series of "The Best One-Act Plays" with excellent judgment since 1931, tells us in "The Best

One-Act Plays for 1937" (Harrap, 7s. 6d.) that there are more than a thousand amateur dramatic societies in Scotland alone, and that even in Wales "there are amateur groups everywhere," "versions in Welsh of modern English classics are in frequent use and serve to establish standards," and finally "one anticipates the emergence of a national drama in Wales—though the work of a Welsh Synge or O'Casey will reach most of us only in translation."

The twelve plays included in this new volume represent a pleasing variety of choice. They vary both in subject and treatment, and range from comedy to tragedy, satire to historical drama, and even include an "experiment in expressionism." Not the least interesting, though selected for reading not acting, is "Little David," by Marc Connelly. This was originally a scene of "The Green Pastures" and was omitted by the author from the production owing to "time" limitations on the stage. It is an interpretation of the David and Goliath story with only Goliath's voice and his legs in evidence. When he falls only his shoes "come perpendicularly about the centre of the stage," his knees being "off-stage" and his head out of sight!

NEW NOVELS

In giving us the "hidden years" in Christ's life from his childhood to his ministry Mr. S. W. Powell has presented us with an essentially human portrait, the eldest son of Joseph in a family circle of brothers and sisters ("Son of David," Lane, the Bodley Head). There is nothing in this portrait to outrage genuine religious feeling, and those who take up Mr. Powell's book will soon find themselves attracted by the story he unfolds and impressed by the knowledge of Palestine history and topography that it reveals.

Those who read "Terence Duke" will not need to be told that Mr. E. H. W. Meyerstein delights in the unusual, and has a gift for investing fantasy with an air of naturalness. In his new book "Joshua Slade" (Richards) we have the theme of the influence exerted by the dead on the living: in the hero's case the influence of a man hanged for murder a hundred years before, in the case of the woman the hero loves the influence of Queen Catherine of Braganza! Put thus crudely the story might seem too absurdly fantastic. And yet it is a lively exciting tale that holds one for all the weirdness of its theme and of some of its characters.

"Now it is permitted to enter intellectually into the things of faith."—Swedenborg.

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"A Message to Burgos," by C. H. Drummond (Thornton Butterworth), has exceptional merits as an adventure story. There is a realism about it that is most convincing. Here is an obviously authentic picture of Spain on the outbreak of the Civil War. And it is a fine story that Mr. Drummond has to tell — full of thrilling incident and coloured by a pleasing romance.

The female of the Praying Mantis species of insect has the reprehensible habit of devouring the male. In Mr. Edgar Johnson's tale, "The Praying Mantis" (Cassell) we have a female who is the indirect means of destroying her husband and is destined to pay the penalty for a crime she did not actually commit. A brightly told, cleverly worked out story.

Mr. Kenneth Macassey has written a light and entertaining satirical tale in "Hot Air" (Longmans), in which we get a series of complications threatening the romance of two young people. These include an unfortunate paragraph in a society gossip page of a newspaper and a conflict of opinion in high ecclesiastical circles over the advisability of installing in the Rumbchester Cathedral a particular central heating apparatus. Mr. Macassey keeps the fun moving at a brisk pace and his invention never fails him.

"To Walk the Night," by William Sloane (Barker), is something very different from the ordinary crime story. It tells of the death of two people, but the mystery concerns more the woman in the tale than the deaths for which the reader is prepared to hold her responsible. There is

more than a touch of fantasy about the story. But it reads remarkably well.

PUBLISHERS' PLANS

Next week the Cambridge University Press will publish "Men Without Work: A Report made to the Pilgrim Trust" (with a preface written by Lord Macmillan). The Report is the result of a systematic investigation into the problems of unemployment initiated by the Committee formed by the Archbishop of York and sponsored by the Pilgrim Trustees.

From Constable also next week will be coming a book by Mr. F. A. Voight surveying the international situation from a religious point of view and advocating the adoption of a British foreign policy free from modern "Ideologies." The book is entitled "Unto Caesar."

Mr. Anthony Eden has written a foreword to Major-General A. C. Temperley's book of diplomatic memoirs, "The Whispering Gallery of Europe," which Collins are issuing next month. General Temperley was one of the chief British representatives at Geneva during the ten years of disarmament discussions and acted as military adviser to no less than four British Foreign Secretaries.

The collection of Dickens' letters (some 4,000 in all), which Mr. Walter Dexter is editing as part of the "Nonesuch" Dickens, will be coming out in three volumes in the next three months.

Duckworth in May hope to bring out Mr. G. Sylvester Viereck's investigation of the War-guilt question, "The Kaiser on Trial." Mr. James W. Gerard, former U.S.A. Ambassador to Germany, contributes a preface to this book.

John Long announces for early next month "The African's Last Stronghold," by Captain Arnold Wienholt, M.C., D.S.O., an Australian officer who was one of the British Red Cross workers with the Ethiopian army in the Italo-Abyssinian campaign.

April books from the Oxford University Press will include a "Life of Dr. Routh," by the Rev. R. D. Middleton.

OTHER NEW BOOKS

"Limelight" (a Music Hall artist's reminiscences), by George Mozart (Hurst & Blackett, illustrated, 18s.).

"Wharfedale," by Ella Pontefract and Marie Hartley (Dent, illustrated with photographs, 6s.).

"A South Down Farm in the Sixties," by Maude Robinson (Dent, 5s.).

"Practical Astrology," by Edward Lyndoe (Putnam, illustrated, 10s. 6d.).

"The Courage To Be Real," by Geoffrey Allen (Maclehose, 5s.).

"Yorkshire's Ruined Abbeys," by B. Wade (Ed. J. Burrow, 6s. 6d.).

"Restless Quest," by Jerome Willis (Hurst & Blackett, 10s. 6d.).

"The Crucial Problem of Imperial Development" (Royal Empire Society's Imperial Studies No. 15, price 6s.).

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Round the Empire

AUSTRALIA'S VIEW OF ISOLATIONISM

DISCUSSING the question whether or not an isolationist policy is possible in foreign affairs, the *Sydney Bulletin* says: "The Americans are showing by word and deed that it is possible, and that it can be practised as successfully as when the policy was laid down for them by the wise Washington. It is possible for the British Commonwealth of Nations also, and might be as successful in action. It does not mean that the United States would stand by and see the British Commonwealth of Nations conquered, or that the British Commonwealth of Nations would stand by and see the United States conquered; but it does mean that each great division of the English-speaking race would 'dedicate itself to the proposition' that it can best serve its own interests and the interests of mankind by looking after its own concerns and letting other peoples look after theirs. 'What a relief it would be to the Dominions if Britain withdrew from the affairs of the Mad Continent! No more blither about 'our frontier' being 'on the Rhine' or the Danube or the Vistula! No more strident demands for crusades by lying journalists and angry old fools—some with coronets—because a criminal lunatic has shied a bomb at a blockade-running tramp owned by some 'Rock scorpion' or scrofulous Levantine, or because some foreign faction is whipping another in a civil broil! The peoples of the Mad Continent have got to live on it. If they are crazy enough to go to war in the full knowledge that war in the 1914-1918 form means the sacrifice of the flower of their embattled manhood, and in its new form may mean the wiping out of most of their civil population, let it be their own funeral—not ours."

CANADA AS TOURIST MECCA

What Canada has done in the way of attracting visitors is consistently held up to this country as an example of what the wise exploitation of natural advantages can achieve. It is a remarkable fact that the Dominion regularly entertains an annual holiday-making immigration which is far larger than its total population of 11,000,000. Figures which have been drawn up for last year show that this almost impossible feat was accomplished again with apparently the greatest of ease. It is estimated that the tourists from the United States and elsewhere—including over 15,000 entering by the ocean ports—spent something like £45,000,000.

A feature of the annual movement is the large number of cars which cross the International Boundary between Canada and the United States. Last year well over 4,500,000 of them entered Canada, an increase of nearly 500,000 over the previous year. Those entering for periods not exceeding a couple of days totalled over 3,000,000; those entering for an extended period of two months totalled nearly 1,400,000, and cars entering for six months numbered 1,358. If one may

resort to the time-worn expedient of imagining things placed end to end—although it has been observed that if statisticians themselves were placed end to end it would be a very good thing—one might note that if these motor cars entering Canada were mustered in a monster parade with 100 feet of highway allowed to each vehicle, they would form a procession nearly 86,000 miles in length, or more than three times the distance round the world.

All the tourist traffic in North America has not, however, been in the northward direction. Motor traffic from Canada also increased last year, the number of Canadian cars entering the United States for touring purposes totalling 760,000, a gain of some 70,000. It might be appropriate to recall again that this International Boundary, over which so much traffic passes, and which is the most travelled-over in the world, has a length of 5,500 miles—without a gun or armament of any kind.

MINE-CREATED TOWNS

One of the largest maps of its kind in the world is being erected in the Canadian Pavilion for the Empire Exhibition in Scotland. Covering an area of 600 square feet, it illustrates dramatically the economic and social development of the country, and one of the points which will undoubtedly impress the casual observer who does not know his Canada will be the extent to which the North West Territories, and even the Arctic regions, have been the subject of scientific and economic advances. Meteorological stations, Mounted Police posts and mining towns will be shown centred in areas which, according to popular belief, are almost unknown.

The revelation will serve to stress the enormous impetus which has been given to northern settlement by Canada's mining activities. Without them, indeed, the northern part of the Dominion would, from the point of view of communities, be but lightly marked. In the last few years, however, whole towns have sprung up following the exploitation of the wealth which lies in the soil beneath. Not in the North only, however, does this story of extension hold good. Mining has pressed back the frontiers in Eastern and Western Canada as well. Such towns as Val d'Or in Quebec, Larder City, Geraldton, Beardmore, McKenzie and Hudson in Ontario, Flin Flon in Manitoba, Goldfields in Saskatchewan, Eldorado in North West Territories, Wells in British Columbia, and Zeballos on northern Vancouver Island, all add their quota to the immediate and potential wealth of the Dominion. Here is an approximate estimate of the population of a few of such mine-created centres at the present time:—

Kirkland Lake...	21,000	Flin Flon	8,000
Timmins	22,000	Goldfields	500
Geraldton	2,000	Eldorado	500
Larder Lake	5,000	Wells	900
Beardmore	1,000	Zeballos	1,000
McKenzie	600	Val d'Or	6,500
Hudson	1,000		

Contrary to general belief, these towns did not grow in a haphazard manner. As a matter of fact, in the newer towns, the lines of growth were less

haphazard than in many cities. There are many forward-looking architects and town-planning experts to-day who regard Canada's northern frontier as offering the greatest scope for town planning in the Dominion to-day. The reason is obvious: the planners, equipped with new ideas and the experience of older towns, have been able to work on virgin soil. They are able, as it were, to start from scratch and make allowances for the fact that this is a generation of motor cars, wireless, and a desire for amenities unknown even to our fathers. It is an ironic situation which has developed: that in order to see the best-planned town in the world it may, in a very short time, be necessary to make for Canada's northland!

CANADA'S FORESTS

An important feature of the Canadian Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow will be the various types of timber of which the Dominion is the source. In panelling, in furniture and in carvings their various qualities will be demonstrated and a glimpse provided of the enormous potentialities of what is one of Canada's largest natural possessions.

A survey just published by the Dominion Forest Service reveals that forests of productive quality occupy nearly 38 per cent. of the land area of the nine provinces of Canada, and that the forested lands are divided almost equally between young growth and stands of merchantable timber. The volume of wood of merchantable size is estimated at 274,000,000,000 cubic feet, of which 170,000,000,000 cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations. The average volume cut for use each year is placed at 2,581,000,000 cubic feet.

The forests provide the Dominion's third largest primary industry, yielding last year something like £60,000,000 to the national wealth, of which 52 per cent. was distributed in wages and salaries.

THE MUCH-TRAVELLED TERN

Canadian bird watchers have been observing again, in conjunction with American colleagues, the movements of the annual migrations, and the vast distances which the various species cover to and from their nesting ground have been a topic of current interest. The powers of endurance displayed by large numbers of North American birds on their lengthy migratory journeys is amazing, but there is one species that outrivals them all. This is the Arctic tern, aptly referred to as "the champion globe-trotter and long-distance flier of the bird world." The species is well named, as its range is circumpolar and it nests over the Arctic land as far north as suitable conditions can be found. When the young are well-grown, the Canadian and Greenland terns disappear from their breeding grounds and a few months later may be found even as far away as Africa. In fact, the longest flight on record for an individual bird was achieved by an Arctic tern that in three months flew from the coast of Labrador to the Niger River in Africa.

The journey of the terns is believed to follow a route touching upon the west coasts of Spain and Africa, and on the return trip northwards

individuals are known to fly along the east coast of South America. The route indicated for this bird is altogether unique, as no other species is known to breed abundantly in North America and to traverse the Atlantic ocean to or from the Old World. These globe-trotting birds travel many thousands of miles and touch on four continents in the course of a year.

CULTIVATING SNOW

Snow cultivation is the newest thing in Canadian agriculture. Begun in a small way by some farmers in south-western Saskatchewan, it has attracted a good deal of attention. The idea is to conserve moisture by trapping snow with furrows made by special ploughs. The furrows fill up from the drifting snow, of which Southern Saskatchewan has had more during the past season than for several years past. Snow moisture is seldom absorbed directly by the land which is frozen, but spring "run off" may be held, and when the ground thaws it will seep in.

SIR W. LAURIER'S BIRTHPLACE

The birthplace of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the great Canadian Premier, a modest place in the little village of St. Lin, Quebec, has been purchased for restoration and preservation by the Canadian Government. Provision has also been made by the Government for the perpetual care of the grave of another great statesman, Sir John A. MacDonald, in the village cemetery of Cataragie, in Ontario.

WHENCE RHODESIA?

The researches of a well-known London journalist, Mr. J. A. Gray, into the question of how Rhodesia first got its name and who invented it, show that the answer is not so easy as might be expected. Dr. Hans Sauer, in his recent book, *Ex Africa*, says that in the title of the Rhodesia Exploration Syndicate the word "Rhodesia" was "practically employed for the first time," but Mr. Gray has found evidence rebutting this claim. In December, 1895, the British postal service accepted the term Rhodesia for postal purposes, and two years later His Majesty's Government agreed to its use to describe the "territories administered by the British South Africa Co." The Southern Rhodesia Order-in-Council, published in November, 1898, provides that the territory shall be known as "Southern Rhodesia." In 1891, however, there was a station on Lake Mwero (north of the Zambezi) which was named Rhodesia.

The first number of the *Rhodesia Herald* newspaper came out in Salisbury in 1892 and in it the editor said the term Rhodesia had been in common use in the leading colonial papers since early in 1891. In those early days, however, the territory was sometimes referred to as Zambezia and less often as Charterland. Even "Cecilia" was proposed. The publication of Mr. Gray's investigations had caused much interest in the Colony, and produced much correspondence. An interesting statement, for instance, is made by a Mr. J. Ingham who, in an interview with the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, states that a Mr. Norris was a retainer

of Cecil Rhodes at Groot Schuur, Cape Town. To Mr. Norris was born a daughter who, in 1895, was christened "Rhodesia." At the birth of Miss Norris, whom Mr. Ingham subsequently married, Rhodes asked Mr. Norris what he was going to call the girl. He replied, "Rhodes, after you sir." "You can't do that," replied Rhodes, "but call her 'Rhodesia' and I'll call my country after her." Mrs. Rhodesia Ingham died in 1934. The correct pronunciation of the word, by the way, seems to be as controversial as its origin.

ARCHITECT DRAWN FROM A DRUM

The success of the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries that have done so much for local charities, is reflected in the fact that a special building is to be erected in Salisbury, the capital, to house the drawing of the sweepstakes. It was appropriate that, when considering which architect to engage, the authorities decided the question by placing the names of all the local architects into one of the electrically-driven lottery drums. The winner, Mr. F. A. Jaffray, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., has designed an imposing structure with three frontages containing a hall capable of accommodating 1,000 people to watch the draw, while the lottery drums will be mounted in a recess that can be shut off by a partition.

When not in use in connection with the sweepstakes the hall will be let for meetings and other purposes.

UNITY OR TRINITY?

Sir Herbert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Governor-elect of Trinidad, speaking recently at a farewell function at Lusaka, the capital of the former, said: "I want to express, now, the faith I have felt ever since I have been here, in the future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. This great tract of country, inhabited by over 4,000,000 natives and 75,000 non-natives, has always been to me a potential unity rather than a trinity and I have worked ever since my arrival in this country to impress this upon the authorities at home. We have in this great area of magnificent mineral and agricultural resources a fine population of loyal and hardworking natives, and a leavening of European settlers and industrial workers capable, with the assistance of the natives, of developing these resources to the highest possible extent. We share a common outlet to the sea and so far as the two Rhodesias are concerned a common railway system, but what has impressed me most is that from their diversity no less than from their unity, the three States are in a unique position to work out in consultation with each other a sound and just relationship between two communities whose homes will always be in this part of the world."

The approaching departure of the Royal Commission to report on the closer co-operation or association of the two Rhodesias makes these words very significant.

CEYLON'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

A British electrical engineer is now in Ceylon examining details of the Island's proposed £1,800,000 hydro-electric scheme which was sanc-

tioned in 1934. As soon as his work is completed Ceylon will call for preliminary tenders.

The Ceylon State Council has already voted £37,500 to cover the preliminary expenses of the scheme, and the Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotalawala, visited manufacturers of water power machinery while he was in England last year.

A NEW STAMP

A new stamp has been issued by the Ceylon postal authorities which has aroused the interest of philatelists. It is of the two rupees denomination, which usually carries the King's head only. The design, however, in red and black, depicts the guard stone of a ruined temple in Anuradhapura, one of Ceylon's ruined cities and one of the oldest cities in the world, with the King's head in the right hand top corner. The guard stone shows a Cobra King with the seven heads of the snake around him.

A COLOMBO LIDO

The Colombo authorities of Ceylon are considering a proposal for making a Lido of Beira Lake, Colombo, on the lines of the Serpentine Lido in Hyde Park. It is proposed that the Lake should be provided with facilities for bathing and boating, and that a refreshment kiosk and promenade be constructed on its centre island, which will be illuminated at night with gaily coloured lanterns.

CROYDON OF THE EAST

Ratmalana aerodrome in Ceylon may become the Croydon of the East just as the port of Colombo in shipping circles is known as the Clapham junction of the East. Mr. W. J. Price, acting Director of Public Works in Ceylon, is anticipating this event. "In the course of time," he said in an interview, "the world's air routes may follow closely the international sea routes, thus abandoning the desert route as followed now, in which case Colombo, as favourably situated on the air route as on the sea route, will be turned into a first-class airport."

The development of Ratmalana aerodrome is, therefore, to be accelerated. A large hangar capable of housing six to seven aeroplanes will be constructed and two hundred acres north of the aerodrome will be cleared for runways.

AIR DEVELOPMENTS

The realisation of the great scheme for an Empire flying-boat service over the 13,000 miles route between England and New Zealand draws a stage nearer as a result of the valuable work accomplished by a special conference which has been meeting in New Zealand, and full details of which have just become available. Attended by representatives of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, this conference has paved the way for a meteorological system which will be vital to the operation of regular air services across the Tasman sea between Australia and New Zealand and also to the maintenance of flying routes generally in the south and south-west Pacific. It is a fascinating vista which is opened

up by a study of the work of this conference. On tiny islands dotted about the South Pacific are to be established fully-equipped weather observation and reporting-stations which will flash their intelligence by wireless to central organisations. A network of these ocean reporting-stations, covering thousands of miles, will be able to trace the movement and rate of progress of typhoons, thus providing aircraft with all necessary warnings; while a special organisation is to be created which, by means of pilot-balloon observations, will obtain regular information as to the strength and direction of upper winds. All this weather data, communicated by wireless to main stations, will enable experts to prepare reports and forecasts giving flying-boat Captains a clear indication of the conditions prevailing at any given time over the main Pacific routes.

An impression of space, and of restful ease, will be created by the internal decoration of the new "F" class air-liners of Imperial Airways. Indirect lighting is to shed a soft golden glow on a ceiling and wall scheme worked out in a dark honey colour. The upholstery of the armchair seats will blend with this general scheme. So, too, will window curtains and table-cloths.

Imperial Airways research-workers have now evolved an ingenious device—already fitted into an Empire flying-boat—which is to be employed regularly when aircraft alight on tropical rivers, lakes, or land 'dromes. At such times it is necessary to be able to cope, effectually, with any insect pests which may endeavour to invade freight compartments or cabins. For this purpose an installation has been developed which can be operated by a member of the crew, and which emits a fine insect-destroying spray throughout the interior of a machine, freeing it immediately from any winged pests such as flies or mosquitoes. The special liquid employed is carried in a suitably-placed container and is forced from tiny nozzles in small metal pipes which extend throughout a machine.

While addressing the Board of Trade in Toronto the other day, the Canadian Minister of Transport referred to the fact that, owing to there being remote localities of Canada without organised transport other than that provided by aeroplane, an important commercial aviation industry has developed in establishing air links to and from such distant areas. There were, added the Minister, quite fair-sized towns in the north which depended upon aircraft for maintaining their communications with main supply points. The freight carried by air included, in addition to general supplies of all kinds, articles such as cement, steel rails, and small mining mills. Aircraft operating in the northern zones have, as natural landing-grounds, the lakes and rivers which abound in such areas.

BURMA AND AIR RAIDS

In the Burma Senate a resolution was moved by U Ba Thane urging the necessity of protecting Burma from air raids. The resolution recommended that the Government should find ways and

means for the establishment of a small squadron of Royal Air Force planes consisting of an important complement of fighting planes in a suitable town in Upper Burma, and the training of Burmese in aerial warfare and civil aviation for the protection, in any emergency, of Burma. The mover pointed to the confusion that an air raid would cause in Burma. He requested the Government to train the people to protect themselves efficiently and urged the necessity for extension of civil aviation in Burma.

The Hon. Mr. Booth-Gravely, Counsellor to His Excellency the Governor, replying, said that he agreed with the principles of the resolution and informed the members that the question of making provision for some kind of aerial protection of Burma was now under consideration. The Government had deputed an officer of the Army in Burma to England to study these questions and, as soon as his report was ready, it would be considered by the Government. As regards the establishment of a small squadron of Air Force planes, the Counsellor said that the demands of nation-building activities were already heavy, but if the Legislature desired such expenditure and the tax-payers could bear the burden, the Government would be fully prepared to devise methods of aerial protection as suggested in the resolution.

In connection with air raids, he told the House that every endeavour would be made to afford Burma protection by the R.A.F., and he was sure that such protection would be forthcoming. He added that the Government was in no way out of sympathy with the idea underlying the resolution and that as soon as it was feasible to do so, having regard to large expenditure on defence, measures of the kind suggested would be taken.

The mover, in view of the Hon. Counsellor's assurance, wished to withdraw his resolution, but leave to do so was refused. The motion was put to the House and carried unanimously.

A POPULAR ANNUAL

The *African World Annual*, the thirty-fourth edition of which may be obtained from the publishers at 801, Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C.2 (price 2/6, or post free, 3/-), maintains the reputation of its predecessors as one of the most comprehensive pictorial publications devoted to the African Continent. It contains a profusion of interesting articles covering almost every aspect of African life and progress, including contributions on such diverse topics as the Capetown Harbour Development Scheme, Soil Erosion in East Africa, Native Agriculture in West Africa, the History of the Mozambique Company, Bird Life in Southern Africa, the Life and Work of an East African Tribe, and the Jubilee of Lourenco Marques. As in previous years, special attention has been paid to the pictorial side of the publication. The Mining Section of 128 pages contains a mass of reliable and up-to-date information respecting the principal mining and financial companies operating in South Africa, Rhodesia, and East and West Africa.

Your Investments

TAKING A LONG VIEW OF INDUSTRIALS

IT is one of the misfortunes of the Stock Exchange that its members must come under influences which affect that body as a whole. To some extent this factor is to blame for the waves of optimism and pessimism which have their centre in Throgmorton-street: there is such a thing as being too near the market. The ordinary investor is handicapped by delay in the acquisition of special knowledge concerning a particular stock or share, but he is far more easily able to take a logical view of the investment position and adhere to his view with success. The present time is essentially one when a "long" view is needed. Day-to-day rumours are so disturbing as to cause the most violent fluctuations in prices, and only the "quick-turn" opportunist can make money under such conditions, and even then only with a large degree of risk.

Criticism of the Stock Exchange's panicky attitude is by no means scarce, but the artificial character of markets must be borne in mind. It is useless for jobbers to attempt to maintain prices of industrial stocks and shares in accordance with results achieved by the companies concerned. Such a distrust of the industrial situation had arisen that high investment yields failed to attract. Taking a distant view of British industry, apart from momentary trouble abroad, shares must be worth at least their present prices, even allowing for a setback in trade in the two ensuing years.

RECORD I.C.I. RESULTS

Record profits and dividend declared by Imperial Chemical Industries are an effective answer to the many-tongued rumours recently in active circulation. After allowing £500,000 more to the central obsolescence and depreciation fund, net profit comes out at £7,510,707, against £7,203,329. No less than £1,500,000 is placed to general reserve and the dividend is raised from 8 per cent. to 8½ per cent. The fly in the ointment consists in the investment depreciation of £1,824,000, stated to be largely due to the company's interests in Germany, and the board is taking prompt steps to deal with this by the transfer of £1,500,000 from reserve to write down book values of holdings. No doubt the most will be made of the investment position for some time ahead by the "bears," but big interests are increasing their holdings of Chemicals, which is not surprising since so sound a stock yields over 5½ per cent. at 30s. per £1 unit.

VICKERS' FINE SHOWING

Though the dividend to be paid by Vickers remains at 10 per cent., profits are up by £401,400 at £2,020,700. Net profits are increased from £1,619,243 to £2,020,653. Allocations to reserve are £250,000 higher, the carry-forward being reduced from £266,500 to £237,534. It has to be borne in mind with Vickers that substantial provision for contingencies has already been made in the accounts of the constituent companies of the group before the holding company's profits are reached, and there is reason to believe that such provisions this year were on a handsome scale. Vickers-Armstrongs profits are £500,000 up, but the English Steel Corporation, whose accounts are included, shows a drop in net profits from £722,452 to £649,809, after provision for tax and N.D.C., though the 20 per cent. tax-free deferred dividend is maintained. Vickers' many interests are likely to maintain their current prosperity for some years ahead, and the 10s. shares at 22s. appear moderately priced.

PROMISING MINING SHARE

Speculative markets are peculiarly affected by international influences, but stability of the price of gold at £7 per ounce might have been expected to bring gold-mines more into favour when hoarders of the metal are so much in evidence on any fresh war-scare. West Springs have become one of the most interesting shares among Kaffirs at around 47s. 6d. Considerable development is taking place in the South-Western section of the property which adjoins the rich Brakpan, Springs, and New State Areas on the Eastern Rand, and life of the mine is estimated at 25 years. Ore reserves amount to 4½ times the tonnage crushed last year, and when higher grade ore is worked the dividend rate is expected to be raised above the present 2s. 6d. per £1 share. Allowing for tax relief, the shares yield about 6 per cent.

CEMENTS

The considerable setback in Cement issues seems unjustified, even allowing for the fact that building plans approved by local authorities in February showed a decline of 26.8 per cent. compared with the same month of the previous year. Cement manufacturers depend for their chief market on large public works and big building plans rather than upon a house-building boom. In view of the scale of public works contemplated, prospects of cement demand being maintained must be bright. In this country "Blue Circle" cement companies, of which Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers is the head, have gained an unrivalled position in the cement world, and the yield on the £1 stock units of 6 per cent. at the present price of 75s. seems very high having regard to the financial strength of the group.

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